

## ANTI-CYCLONIC AREAS.

The number of anti-cyclones, or areas of high barometer, around which the winds drew in a general direction with the hands of a watch, is six. Some of these anti-cyclonic areas have been very large, covering more than one-half of the country at the same time. The pressure of the atmosphere near their centres or crests has in some cases been as high as 30.58 and 30.73 inches. The general path pursued by these meteors has been from northwest to southeast. They have largely served to determine the temperature, wind and humidity conditions of the entire country. They have also exerted a marked and potent influence on the direction, intensity, etc., of all the cyclonic centres. Some of them remained stationary, or almost so, for several days in the Northwest.

## PRECIPITATION.

The rain-fall and snow-fall are graphically shown on Chart No. 2. It will be observed there was a very large excess of rain for all the Gulf States, and a deficiency for New England, the Middle and South Atlantic States. The deficiency is quite marked in northern New England and in Florida, where the precipitation falls below a single inch for the entire month. The most marked deficiency is in the Middle States, and is one and a half inches, and nearly the same in New England and the Lower Lake region.

There is an excess of about one and a half inches for the Ohio valley and Tennessee. The snow-fall in the Rocky Mountains has been unusually heavy.

## TEMPERATURE.

The thermometric data are given on accompanying Chart No. 3. This chart shows that the thermal conditions were decidedly equinoctial over the larger portion of the country, excepting, of course, the mountainous and extreme northerly States and Territories. The only remarkable deficiency of temperature was in the Upper Mississippi valley. There was a slight excess in the South Atlantic States and the Ohio valley and Tennessee. The uniformity of the isothermals and their parallelism with the lines of latitude are strikingly delineated on the chart. The only departure from this parallelism is in the Appalachian region, where the influence of altitude deflects the isothermal of 45° southward.

## ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The only remarkable feature in this element of the weather is the uniformity, which is strikingly appropriate to the equinoctial month. There is no considerable deviation from 30.00 inches of pressure, except in the northeastern section of the country. There, the isobars come near together, and the pressure is very low, especially in Nova Scotia and the Lower St. Lawrence valley. The isobarometric lines are found on Chart No. 3.

## WINDS.

The March winds, as a glance at Chart No. 3 will show, are characteristically from the northwest. The only observable exception to this is in the easterly and southeasterly winds of the Gulf of Mexico and the Western Gulf States, in which the trade-wind in-